

# The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIII. No. 7328.

號八月二年七十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

日六月正亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—E. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENRY & Co., 31, Wadsworth, E.C. SAMUEL BAGOT & Co., 150 & 151, Newgate Street, E.C. W. M. WILLS, 151, Cornhill Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—ANDRE PRINCE & Co., 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., The APOTHICARIES' Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. G. BENSSEN & Co., Kuala Lumpur.

CHINA.—MACHO, A. DE CRUZ, Sociedad, Queluz & Co., Angra, N. Molice, Foz do Arelho, Henrique & Co., Setúbal, LIMA, CRISTOVÃO & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Vila Franca, LIMA, CRISTOVÃO & Co., and KELLY & Co.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000  
RESERVE FUND, \$4,500,000  
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION, \$200,000  
OF DIVIDENDS, \$1,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-  
PRIETORS, \$7,500,000

## Notice to Shareholders.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 PER CENT. or \$1.20 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be Paid at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after THURSDAY, the 3rd Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for WARRANTS. By Order of the Board of Directors,

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DODWELL has This Day RESUMED CHARGE of our BUSINESS at this Port.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1887. 199

### NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY commenced Business as STOCKBROKER.

APGAR G. APGAR,  
Baconfield Arcade.

Hongkong, February 1, 1887. 186

## Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the Rate of 6 PER CENT. or \$1.20 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY, will be Paid at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or after THURSDAY, the 3rd Instant.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to apply at the OFFICE of the Company for WARRANTS. By Order of the Board of Directors,

T. ARNOLD,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, February 2, 1887. 188

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held in the OFFICES of the Company, No. 14, Praya, Central, on SATURDAY, the 26th February, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to December 31, 1886.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 26th February, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

DAVID GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1887. 108

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Acting Chief Manager—JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai, EVERETT CAMAROS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

## NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in HONGKONG. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence will be to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the person attending of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

## For the

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

JOHN WALTER,  
Acting Chief Manager.

## Hongkong, June 7, 1887. 764

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned will ENTER into PARTNERSHIP on the 1st January 1887, as Share and General Managers under the Style or Firm of 'HUGHES & EZRA.'

## E. JONES HUGHES, N. N. J. EZRA.

Hongkong, December 31, 1886. 249

### NOTICE.

WE have authorized MR. ED. MILLER to SIGN Bills of LADING in our Name from this date.

## SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1886. 2274

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. LOUIS PIROT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1887.

## HAHN, PIROT & Co.

Mr. GEORGE SACHSE has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from the 1st of January, 1887.

## HAHN, PIROT & Co.

Hongkong, January 14, 1887. 84

## Business Notices.

# LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

BEG TO CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR

## LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

the following:

### SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

PATENT LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS.

WATER-PROOF CANVAS OVERLAIN TRUNKS.

AMERICAN CABIN TRUNKS.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN-MADE GLADSTONE BAGS & VALISES.

FITTED TRAVELLING BAGS and CASES.

PATENT STEEL "P. & O." CABIN TRUNKS.

PATENT STEEL DRESS TRUNKS.

LADIES' SATROGUA TRUNKS.

AIR-TIGHT SUIT CASES.

TRAVELLING DESKS and DESPATCH BOXES.

RUGS, STRAPS and LABELS.

WATER-PROOF CANVAS HOLD-ALLS.

LEATHER BOOT CASES (for packing Boots inside Trunks).

Also,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

TRAVELLING RUGS, CAPS, WATER-PROOFS, and UMBRELLAS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, February 2, 1887. 185

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a cheque for \$25 enclosed. I returned the cheque to Mr. Murray Bain as the sum was not satisfactory. I returned the sum through Messrs Lane and Crawford who were acting as my agents in Hongkong. I did not do anything else until a month or two afterwards when Mr. Murray Bain returned the cheque and asked for a refund. The date was dated 4th May 1885. It is declared that the letters General Moony claimed for were out of special interest and were published to facilitate his making up a book.

Witness—I believe I wrote something in 1884; but I wrote nothing in 1885 for which this \$25 was paid.

Cross-examined.—It is a fact that I spoke to Mr. Bain about a book in 1879 and that Mr. Bain agreed to revise the letters and assist in preparing them for a book. There was no payment at the time of payment, but I left that to Mr. Bain's generosity. When I spoke afterwards to Mr. Bain again, he had definite method in mind as I had done. He did not think the jury would be interested going through the letters, so they would say that there was no contract. However they came to the conclusion that the letters were interesting and were to be paid for, then they had to consider what ought to be the charge; and we agreed that they had the evidence that General Moony was paid \$25 a column for what were considered interesting letters. The story Mr. Bain told them was totally different from that of Mr. Moony. Mr. Bain's story was practically this. In the year 1879 he was introduced to General Moony and in our conversation of Moony I asked him about the letter which Mr. Moony, the then subeditor, about the time of the trial, was making up a book. Mr. Bain said to me, "If you like to run your notes through the paper it will be a convenient way of making them up afterwards in book form." Letters were sent by General Moony in 1879 and 1880, 1881 and 1882. The first intimation that Mr. Bain got from General Moony about payment was in 1882. He could not produce General Moony's letter, but the answer to it was the letter dated 30th August 1882 which had been read. In that letter Mr. Bain agreed to pay for correspondence of special interest, instancing such a thing as reference to a war between China and Japan. Was it likely that he would write a letter if he had already arranged the terms in a letter written in 1880? The fact was the notes sent between 1879 and 1882 referred to personal experiences in the interior and could not be considered as at all coming within the matter of special interest, such as a war between China and Japan. He did not know the exact time of making his information to the *Times*. He did not give me any of the information I required. The first demand for payment of these articles was after Mr. Bain's return. The \$25 was for some letters to Shanghai and with regard to an explosion in a powder manufactory in Yunnan. It had reference to articles supplied on the 14th March 1884 and 11th March 1885 and had reference to the articles supplied as Pioneer notes. The articles that appeared in 1879-80, \$1, 82 were not articles paid for by Mr. Bain.

Cross-examined.—I did not so much as publish the notes in a book nor did I get the manuscript. (Part of notes sent in 1879 was read which the witness said was a fair sample. The notes referred wholly to personal matters.) Witness (continuing) I cannot refer you to anything of special interest. They all must be interesting or they would not be published in the *China Mail*. The letters were about various things and everything that would interest the public. (Another extract from the notes was read. It referred entirely to personal experiences about the thirty years of possible amongst whom was Mr. Wilson.) Witness (continuing) Mr. Murray Bain may have left out some interesting facts. He only published parts of the correspondence. (A letter we have read to the witness, in which Mr. Murray Bain said he would only pay for interesting contributions about such special matters as a war between China and Japan and riots in the interior.)

Mr. Mossop said that Mr. Moony did not think that statement was inconsistent with the promise which he said Mr. Bain had made to him.

Witness—I would not be surprised to hear anything strange from Mr. Murray Bain; he has been strange in everything that he did. He would do anything.

Continuing—Mr. Bulgin paid me more than \$10 or \$12 a column which he said was given for one year. I do not remember receiving a letter from Mr. Bulgin concerning \$5 a column as the rate at which I was to be paid. I do not know what the \$25 sent me by Mr. Bain was for. I suppose he thought I was hard up and that the \$25 would pay my way to Hongkong to see him. He may have mentioned that the \$25 was payment of my contributions in the current year (1885). I wrote the letter produced—a letter in which plaintiff acknowledged that the \$25 was for the current year and was a fair remuneration, but that he still claimed for the contributions that were sent prior to 1885. (Witness after hearing the letter said his memory was refreshed and he acknowledged having said the \$25 was for the current year.) (Continuing) Mr. Bain sent me a note for the contributions from 1879 to 1883. He did not know if the letters written in Mr. Bain's time were totally different from those written as "Pioneer notes." I do not know if they were about the war. I wrote a letter in March 1885 claiming \$129 for the contributions from 1879 to 1883. I was not paid at that low rate by Mr. Bulgin.

A letter was here read in which Mr. Bulgin remitted \$23 to General Moony and stated that it was payment for his contributions to date (March 1884) at \$5 a column. Continuing—I do not think Mr. Bulgin ever wrote that letter; I do not remember that he did. I think I am entitled to much more for my contributions—more than \$10 a column. I did not take steps against Mr. Bain till November because my baggage was lost during the riots and in the baggage were letters from Mr. Bain which I wished to use in the case. By the time my letters were mentioned they were not put in a form that would be suitable for making up a book.

Mr. Wilson—An editor and lessee of the *Daily Press*. I have been conducting that paper for nine years. I know the publication called the *China Mail*. I know the columns, they are large columns. I know the matter published from Pioneer and W. M. I have not read the articles, so I cannot say what was the kind of the matter contributed. I have heard two paragraphs read which give me some idea of what was written. (Written papers 12th August 1879 and 15th March 1879) the latter containing points headed Canton. Those are points. We do not pay for such news at that. We do not pay for ordinary news. I did not pay for news worth about \$5 a column. We have general friends who write to us but who are not remunerated for ordinary matter like this. (Read another copy 24th March 1880) This is mixed, there are items of news and jottings. The news items are more valuable. \$5 a column would be as much as they are worth in this style. It increased the value of correspondence if you are allowed to put out what you like.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am the editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*. I have been so for 35 years. I read the notes of Pioneer and W. M. in the *China Mail* from time to time. I know the size of the columns of the *China Mail*. Judging from what I recollect I think that some of this stuff might be worth \$20 a column, but some I would consider \$20 a column account for special correspondence about my business. I have paid at such as \$20 for half a column of interesting matter.

Mr. Wilson—What would you pay for such?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I do not put that in my paper.

His Lordship—Mr. Mossop said that Mr. Bain published some of the matter only for the purpose of its being made up into a book.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—If Mr. Moony had sent me a column about the customs in Yunnan when they are thinking of opening up the country, I would have thought that worth at least \$20 a column. I consider that a column of the second extract would be worth \$20. It gives an idea of the customs of the people.

Mr. Wilson—Do you mean to say that the stuff about his little book in a hut and about the pigs is worth \$20?

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Yes, I consider that it gives an account of the manners and customs of the people, and would be of interest to travellers and others.

Mr. Mossop, in presenting the case for the defence, said the question the Jury had to decide was "Did Mr. Bain contract with

General Moony to pay for those letters which appeared in the *China Mail*?" The contention on behalf of the plaintiff was that Mr. Bain was to pay for certain letters that were of interest, and the plaintiff held that if it was not so, he had been induced to do so by General Moony.

Mr. Stoebel—The notes came in batches of Moony paper.

Mr. Wilson—We sometimes had difficulty reading it, my sub-editor would read them up, and we put them in as we had room.

By the Court—Within my own knowledge before the bulk of it appeared in the paper, I know that Mr. Bulgin had not a high opinion of General Moony's notes, and as I left some notes with him it may be that he did not think the jury would be interested going through the letters, so they would say that there was no contract. However they came to the conclusion that the letters were interesting and were to be paid for, then they had to consider what ought to be the charge; and we agreed that they had the evidence that General Moony was paid \$25 a column for what were considered interesting letters. The story Mr. Bain told them was totally different from that of Mr. Moony. Mr. Bain's story was practically this. In the year 1879 he was introduced to General Moony and in our conversations of Moony I asked him about the letter which Mr. Moony, the then subeditor, about the time of the trial, was making up a book. Mr. Bain said to me, "If you like to run your notes through the paper it will be a convenient way of making them up afterwards in book form." Letters were sent by General Moony in 1879 and 1880, 1881 and 1882. The first intimation that Mr. Bain got from General Moony about payment was in 1882. He could not produce General Moony's letter, but the answer to it was the letter dated 30th August 1882 which had been read. In that letter Mr. Bain agreed to pay for correspondence of special interest, instancing such a thing as reference to a war between China and Japan. Was it likely that he would write a letter if he had already arranged the terms in a letter written in 1880? The fact was the notes sent between 1879 and 1882 referred to personal experiences in the interior and could not be considered as at all coming within the matter of special interest, such as a war between China and Japan. He did not know the exact time of making his information to the *Times*. He did not give me any of the information I required. The first demand for payment of these articles was after Mr. Bain's return. The \$25 was for some letters to Shanghai and with regard to an explosion in a powder manufactory in Yunnan. It had reference to articles supplied as Pioneer notes. The articles that appeared in 1879-80, \$1, 82 were not articles paid for by Mr. Bain.

Cross-examined.—I did not so much as publish the notes in a book nor did I get the manuscript. (Part of notes sent in 1879 was read which the witness said was a fair sample. The notes referred wholly to personal matters.)

Witness (continuing) I cannot refer you to anything of special interest. They all must be interesting or they would not be published in the *China Mail*.

The letters were about various things and everything that would interest the public.

(Another extract from the notes was read. It referred entirely to personal experiences about the thirty years of possible amongst whom was Mr. Wilson.)

Witness (continuing) Mr. Murray Bain may have left out some interesting facts. He only published parts of the correspondence. (A letter we have read to the witness, in which Mr. Wilson said he would only pay for interesting contributions about such special matters as a war between China and Japan and riots in the interior.)

Mr. Mossop said that Mr. Moony did not think that statement was inconsistent with the promise which he said Mr. Bain had made to him.

Witness—I would not be surprised to hear anything strange from Mr. Murray Bain; he has been strange in everything that he did. He would do anything.

Continuing—Mr. Bulgin paid me more than \$10 or \$12 a column which he said was given for one year. I do not remember receiving a letter from Mr. Bulgin concerning \$5 a column as the rate at which I was to be paid. I do not know what the \$25 sent me by Mr. Bain was for. I suppose he thought I was hard up and that the \$25 would pay my way to Hongkong to see him. He may have mentioned that the \$25 was payment of my contributions in the current year (1885). I wrote the letter produced—a letter in which plaintiff acknowledged that the \$25 was for the current year and was a fair remuneration, but that he still claimed for the contributions that were sent prior to 1885. (Witness after hearing the letter said his memory was refreshed and he acknowledged having said the \$25 was for the current year.) (Continuing) Mr. Bain sent me a note for the contributions from 1879 to 1883. He did not know if the letters written in Mr. Bain's time were totally different from those written as "Pioneer notes." I do not know if they were about the war. I wrote a letter in March 1885 claiming \$129 for the contributions from 1879 to 1883. I was not paid at that low rate by Mr. Bulgin.

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Continuing—I do not think Mr. Bulgin ever wrote that letter; I do not remember that he did. I think I am entitled to much more for my contributions—more than \$10 a column. I did not take steps against Mr. Bain till November because my baggage was lost during the riots and in the baggage were letters from Mr. Bain which I wished to use in the case. By the time my letters were mentioned they were not put in a form that would be suitable for making up a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

He may have given a series of short paragraphs describing his personal experiences in China. They were put in at the request of General Moony to facilitate his collecting them for a book.

Mr. Wilson then briefly summed up for the plaintiff.

His Lordship, in addressing the Jury, pointed out that the plaintiff could not claim for what appeared in 1879 as he admitted there was no arrangement as to that.

With regard to the other articles, the real question was: did General Moony furnish articles of special interest to the *Mail* and what payment should he get for them?

They had given evidence of the fact that Mr. Bain had given over to Mr. Bulgin which was clearly to the plaintiff's interest.

No body would care to pay for such articles.

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# THE CHINA MAIL

No. 7328.—FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

## ILLUSTRATIONS.

## INSURANCES.

## MAILS.

### DENTISTRY.

FIRST-CLASS WORKMANSHIP.  
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,  
Surgeon Dentist,  
(Formerly Attached to the U.S. Consulate and Late  
Medical Assistant to Dr. Rogers.)

The urgent request of his European  
and American patients and friends,  
has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly oc-  
cupied by Dr. Rogers.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.  
Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET,  
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

### NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept  
1. Risks on First Class Goldmows at 5  
per cent. net premium per annum.

NORTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881. 998

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above  
Company, are authorized to insure  
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

## MAILS.

### U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF  
NEW YORK will be despatched  
from San Francisco, via Yokohama, and  
Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 12th  
February, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and  
Freight for Japan, the United States, and  
Europe.

In the Event of Complaints being found  
necessary, communication with the Under-  
signed is requested, when immediate steps  
will be taken to rectify the cause of dis-  
satisfaction.

D. GILLIES,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1458

### GRIFFITH'S PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

1, DUDDELL STREET,  
HONGKONG.

OPENING & CLOSURE OF PREMISES.

Mr. GRIFFITH requests of those who have  
favoured him with sittings and desiring  
more Copies that they will forward him  
their Orders at earliest date, and he would  
be glad to lease suitable Premises in a  
good central position.

Hongkong, January 29, 1887. 160

SAILOR'S HOME.

A NY Cast of Officers, Men, or  
Persons will be thankfully received  
at the Sailor's Home, West People.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

## INSURANCES.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF  
His Majesty King George the First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 26, 1887. 493

### LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

### (FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STEERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Insurance against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of  
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms  
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.,  
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1887. 100

### SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares. Value. Paid up. For each £100,000. For each £100,000. Last Dividends. Closing Quotations, Cash.

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. 60,000 £ 120 all 8 111,700.34 120 div. 1 year to June 30, 1886. 16% p. cent.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Co., Ltd. 5,000 £ 25 all 8 50,000 3,055.73

Yangtze Insurance Company, Ltd. 8,000 £ 25 all 8 50,000 3,055.73

Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd. 10,000 £ 250 25 8 675,000 430,000 41,000 10% p. cent.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd. 83,232 £ 250 25 8 189,000 189,000 10% p. cent.

Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd. 10,000 £ 250 25 8 189,000 189,000 10% p. cent.

Chinas Insurance Co., Limited. 1,000 £ 250 25 8 189,000 189,000 10% p. cent.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 250,000 £ 500 50 8 1,000,000 287,140.50 5% for 1885 to 1890

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. 20,000 £ 100 10 8 666,700 228,511.67 5% for 1884 to 1889

Singapore Insurance Company, Ltd. 40,000 £ 100 20 8 228,511.67 37,000 5% for 1884 to 1889

STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.

H. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd. 40,000 £ 20 all 8 180,000 12,850.74 6% half year 7% p. cent., ex div.

Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. 20,000 £ 50 all 8 142,370.01 1151.19 8% p. cent.

Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited. 18,887 £ 100 10 8 4,387 5.97% for 1885 per

China and Manil. S. Co., Ltd. 3,500 £ 100 all 8 None 5% discount

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong & Whampoa Co., Ltd. 12,500 £ 125 all 8 18,000 6,701.45 7% half year 12% p. cent., ex div.

H. K. and China Gas Co., Limited. 5,100 £ 16 all 8 1,177,312 1,527,311 10% and 2% bonus

New Sheng Hing Hotel Company, Ltd. 1,900 £ 102 7.10 8 1,094,522 1,08 10% bonus for 1884 to 1885

Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd. 3,000 £ 100 all 8 1,094,522 1,08 10% bonus for 1884 to 1885

China Sugar Company, Limited. 9,000 £ 100 all 8 15,451.61 1,000 10% per share, buyers

Hongkong Tea Company, Limited. 5,000 £ 25 all 8 37,000 3,240 10% and 2% bonus

Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd. 600 £ 50 all 8 6,000 600,680 10% per share, buyers

Luzon Sugar Company, Limited. 7,000 £ 100 all 8 1,094,522 1,08 10% bonus for 1884 to 1885

Peak Silver Cultivation Co., 5,000 £ 100 all 8 None 10% bonus for 1884 to 1885

Peak Tin Mining & Smelting Co., 5,000 £ 100 all 8 None 10% bonus for 1884 to 1885

Penang & Sungei Dua Sampan Mining Co. 40,000 £ 100 all 8 None 6% p. cent., ex div.

H. K. & Kow. Wharf & Godown Co. 17,000 £ 100 all 8 None 6% p. cent., ex div.

Hongkong Rope Manufactory Co., Ltd. 3,000 £ 50 all 8 None 6% p. cent., ex div.

H. & M. Glass Manufacturing Co. 4,000 £ 50 all 8 First year 60% discount

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited. 3,800 £ 100 all 8 37,275 6 months 612,500 buyers

H. K. High-Level Tramways Co., Ltd. 1,200 £ 100 50 8 None 6% p. cent.

CHINESE IMPERIAL POST.

1884. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

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1900. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1901. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1902. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1903. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1904. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1905. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1906. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1907. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1908. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1909. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1910. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1911. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1912. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1913. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1914. 2,700 £ 500 50 8 3,220 7% p. cent.

1915. 2,